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# ALASKA PEOPLE

MAY 1984

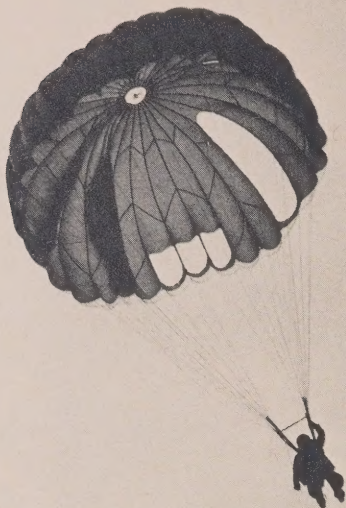
VOLUME VI

NUMBER XII

**They're All Fired Up:**  
**The Heat Is On AFS!**







## Rest Assured AFS Forces Are On Duty

### THE COVER:

*An Alaska Fire Service (AFS) smokejumper makes a practice jump in preparation for the upcoming fire season. This month's "Alaska People" newsletter focuses on AFS.*

The Alaska Fire Service (AFS) is bustling with activity as the fire season approaches. More than 450 fire employees are now on duty anticipating the upcoming season.

AFS is a fire suppression organization under BLM management which occupies leased facilities at Fort Wainwright in Fairbanks. AFS was formed as a result of the Secretary of the Interior determining there would be one fire suppression organization in Alaska even though administrative responsibilities were broken up between several federal and state agencies. Organized in 1982, AFS provides suppression to Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Native lands. Additionally, AFS provides suppression services to the State of Alaska and the military in selected areas on a cooperative basis. This interagency capability involves 192 million acres plus incidental suppression on the North Slope and Kodiak Island.

The state of Alaska and AFS have worked out an arrangement where AFS provides suppression in the northern portion of the state, and the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources (DNR), provides suppression in the southern portion of the state. Where federal or Native land

is involved in the southern portion, DNR becomes AFS's suppression agent; and in much the same manner AFS is DNR's agent in the northern portion. By 1985 each organization will protect approximately 138 million acres.

AFS is divided into four fire zones: McGrath (which will transfer to DNR in 1985), Circle Hot Springs, Tanana, and Galena. Each zone is managed by a Zone Fire Operations Manager who reports to the Chief, Division of Fire Suppression at AFS. Each of the four zone headquarters is the principle attack base for its zone. Normally each base is staffed with 30 to 32 people ranging from cooks, warehouse persons, dispatchers to firefighters. Of the 30 people in each zone, only six to seven people are actually firefighters. When a fire "bust" occurs in a zone, additional forces are brought in from the adjoining zones or AFS headquarters. These forces may consist of firefighters, fire retardant aircraft, and smokejumpers.

In addition to the principle bases, each zone has one or more secondary base. Secondary bases each have three to four people assigned to keep the base ready for fires. If a fire occurs in the vicinity of a secondary base, all support (including personnel for supply control, dispatching, firefighting, warehousing, aircraft support, cooking, etc.) is airlifted to the site. These stations are staffed only for the immediate emergencies. When the emergency is over all personnel are returned to their assigned stations.

When AFS cannot supply adequate quantities of fire suppression personnel and supplies from within the organization, they request assistance from the state of Alaska. If more help is needed, the Forest Service and

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organized Native firefighting crews are tapped. Each year many Native crews, trained and qualified either by AFS or DNR, are pressed into service to suppress fires. If the Alaskan firefighting sources are depleted, AFS calls on Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC) to send personnel, equipment, and supplies. Most suppression resources in the Lower 48 are tied to BIFC and can be called upon to support an Alaskan effort.

During a normal fire operation, areas of high fire probability are identified by the Alaska Initial Attack System. Once a fire is spotted, the smokejumpers are deployed and fire retardant aircraft are called in to support suppression efforts. If one area of the state is unusually dry or lightning patterns seem to be restricted to a specific area, smokejumpers and retardant aircraft may be pre-positioned, or "spiked," in that area. Once the danger has passed, they are moved to another area of high fire probability or returned to AFS headquarters.

According to AFS Manager Roger Trimble, "There is really no pattern to the fire year. You never know if it's going to be a big one (a bust) or a slow summer. Normally there are two heavy rounds of lightning, one in mid-June and one around the second week of July."

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# Smokejumping Inspires Artist's Painting

Smokejumpers are often asked, "What do you do the six to seven months of the year when you're not jumping?" There is a wide variety of talent among the 90 plus jumpers who return to the Alaska Fire Service year after year. During the winter some are ski coaches, others rodeo, and many travel all over the world. One is an artist.

Thirteen-year veteran smokejumper Davis Perkins spends the winter months painting in his studio in Emeryville, Calif. He says, "Smokejumping provides the money for me to follow my art career the rest of the year." Perkins, whose paintings focus on Alaskan aviation, receives many of the inspirations for his paintings from his summer smokejumping. On or off fires, Perkins always carries his drawing kit with him. He says, "Smokejumping gets in your blood! These people are the best in the world at what they do, and they're some of the oldest in the business. It's a very special organization that we're very proud of."

Considered a successful artist by many, Perkins has three paintings in the Smithsonian's permanent art collection in Washington, D.C. He also has paintings on display in the U.S. Air

Force Art Collection in the Pentagon, the Alaska State Museum in Juneau, BLM offices in Anchorage and Fairbanks, the University of Oregon, and in the homes of private collectors. He has done illustrations for publications such as the *PICTORIAL HISTORY OF SMOKEJUMPING*, the *NATIONAL SMOKEJUMPER TRAINING GUIDE*, and for an article in *NATIONAL WILDLIFE MAGAZINE* entitled *What Makes Smokejumpers Jump?* Perkins is also currently displaying his art at the "Golden Age of Flight" art competition (April-September 1984) sponsored by the National Air & Space Museum, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C.

Perkins has a bachelor's degree in fine art from the University of Oregon. Raised in Troutdale, Ore., he served as a paratrooper and Special Forces sergeant in the U.S. Army at an arctic paratroop unit in Alaska. Perkins says, "Smokejumping is exciting and really helps my painting. My first show at the Smithsonian consisted of nine paintings on smokejumping." Perkins will be featured in an upcoming issue of the *ALASKA JOURNAL*.

## Phase One Of The Alaska Initial Attack Management System Is In Effect

Phase one of the Alaska Initial Attack Management System (AIAMS) went into effect this spring at the Alaska Fire Service. AIAMS is a three-phase project which will automate the base maps from which fire dispatchers work.

Under phase one of the project, the following data has been computerized:

- 1) Land ownership information — land records and the Automated Land Records System (ALARS)
- 2) Automated Lightning Detection System data (ALDS)
- 3) Land protection status as designated by fire management plans
- 4) Remote Automated Weather System data (RAWS)

The above information combined on one computer screen will aid dispatchers in deciding on the initial crew size and supplies needed when a fire call comes in.

Next year under phase two, the system will be further developed to include data on fire fuels; mapping for central Alaska; and information on elevation, slope, aspect, and fuel. In other words when a fire is reported, the dispatcher gives the computer the specific location and the computer gives the dispatcher land ownership, protection status, elevation, fuels, slope, etc., for the fire area.

According to John Gebhard of the Alaska Fire Service, "Right now we're in the development phase. The system will improve efficiency, and it will help catch fires while they are small and contain them faster." The cost savings for phase one will be evaluated at the end of the summer.



Artist/Smokejumper Davis Perkins poses next to one of his paintings.



## BIFC — The Lower 48's One Stop Shopping Center for Firefighting

by Arnold F. Hartigan  
Public Affairs Officer  
Boise Interagency Fire Center

Ask any six people what the Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC) is and you'll probably get a half dozen different answers — all of them wrong. BIFC has been described as everything from a Western Regional Fire Headquarters to an adjunct to the Boise City Fire Department. Yet the Fire Center is well into its 20th year of being a hallmark of cooperation in the fire suppression and fire management business.

What is the Boise Interagency Fire Center? It's the National Interagency Logistic Support Center for wildfire suppression activities in the United States. In simpler terms, BIFC coordinates and obtains manpower, aircraft, and firefighting supplies and equipment when needed for state and federal resource agencies throughout the United States and, by formal agreement, for seven Canadian Provinces as well. The Fire Center is made up of Fire Management personnel from the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior; the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and National Weather Service personnel from the Department of Commerce.

BIFC does not "direct" firefighting activities in the United States. Because of the interagency makeup of the Fire Center and the pooling of intelligence in one location, BIFC is able to have the best national overview of the anticipated and ongoing fire situation. During high fire periods, BIFC coordinates the dispatch of fire suppression manpower and resources from low fire areas to parts of the country having severe fire problems. Only when the fire situation reaches a severe stage in several geographic areas and national firefighting resources are becoming exhausted, does BIFC do anything more than ship supplies and personnel when ordered. That point was, in fact, reached in 1977 and 1979. The Fire Center directors were then delegated authority from the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to set priorities and to allocate scarce resources.

When BIFC is not busy supporting direct firefighting activities, it is busy training firefighters and developing new training courses and updating old ones. BIFC is also heavily involved in such



Arnold F. Hartigan

programs as the Automatic Lightning Detection System; Remote Automatic Weather Stations; Infrared Detection and Mapping; and Water Expansion Pumping Systems.

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***AFS is the organization with which BIFC works when dispatching requested manpower, supplies, and aircraft to Alaska.***

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The Alaska Fire Service (AFS) provides fire suppression services for all Interior Department and Native lands in Alaska and serves as the focal point and dispatch office for the State of Alaska. AFS is the organization with which BIFC works when dispatching requested manpower, supplies, and aircraft to Alaska. In addition, every year around the first of June, BIFC dispatches 50 personnel to AFS to serve primarily as initial attack firefighters during the six week period up to mid-July when Alaska's fire season is at its height. In return, the Alaska Fire Service sends 50 of its personnel down to the Lower 48 during the month of August to assist all states as needed as initial attack firefighters and in a variety of fire support positions.

In addition, fire overhead teams and other personnel are exchanged between AFS and BIFC as the situation warrants.

It isn't possible to describe all the many aspects of the Boise Interagency Fire Center in one short article. Even a book or a video presentation would only tell part of the story; so the next time you're in Boise, come see us and let us show you around.

## AFS Warehouse Computerized

Alaska Fire Service's (AFS) warehouse inventory of \$4.3 million in fire supplies and \$6.5 million in AFS property is now accounted for by a Honeywell Level 6 computer. According to Dede Domingus, chief, Branch of Supply, "It's taken almost a year to get the bugs out of the computer program, but things are finally falling into place." The computer kept getting "confused" when, for example, emergency firefighting (EFF) kits, which have specialized kits within the main kit, were sent out.

The computer logs all supplies coming in and going out of the warehouse. If 12 EFF kits are sent to a fire, the computer will subtract each item within the kit from its respective inventory as well as subtracting the number of kits going out. An up-to-date printout listing the number of supplies sent to a fire and a cost analysis is available to fire managers almost as soon as the supplies are sent out.



Dede Domingus stands next to a "mountain" of EFF kits ready to be sent out.



# 258 Million Acres To Be Managed By Interagency Fire Management Plans

Alaska land managers and wildfire protection organizations will use interagency fire management plans to manage approximately 258 million fire-prone acres in Alaska during the 1984 fire season. The interagency fire planning effort, headed by the Alaska Interagency Fire Management Council, brings together federal and state agencies and private land owners to develop cost effective fire management plans for Alaskan lands. The land managers in each fire planning area decide how wildfires will be fought on their lands.

The Alaska Interagency Fire Management Council was formed at the request of the Alaska Land Use Council. The fire council is coordinating fire management plans being written for 14 areas covering all of Alaska. Nine of the 14 fire plans are complete and will be used for the 1984 fire season. Land within each plan is grouped in one of four fire protection categories: "critical," "full," "modified," or "limited." In a multiple fire situation, the fire protection categories prioritize fire fighting resources getting them to

the critical and full protection areas and possibly leaving those lands rated "limited" to burn. In the areas categorized "limited," fires often do not adversely impact natural resources; and the fire suppression damage done is sometimes greater than the fire damage. Additionally, some areas do not have resources of high enough value to warrant fire suppression expenditures.

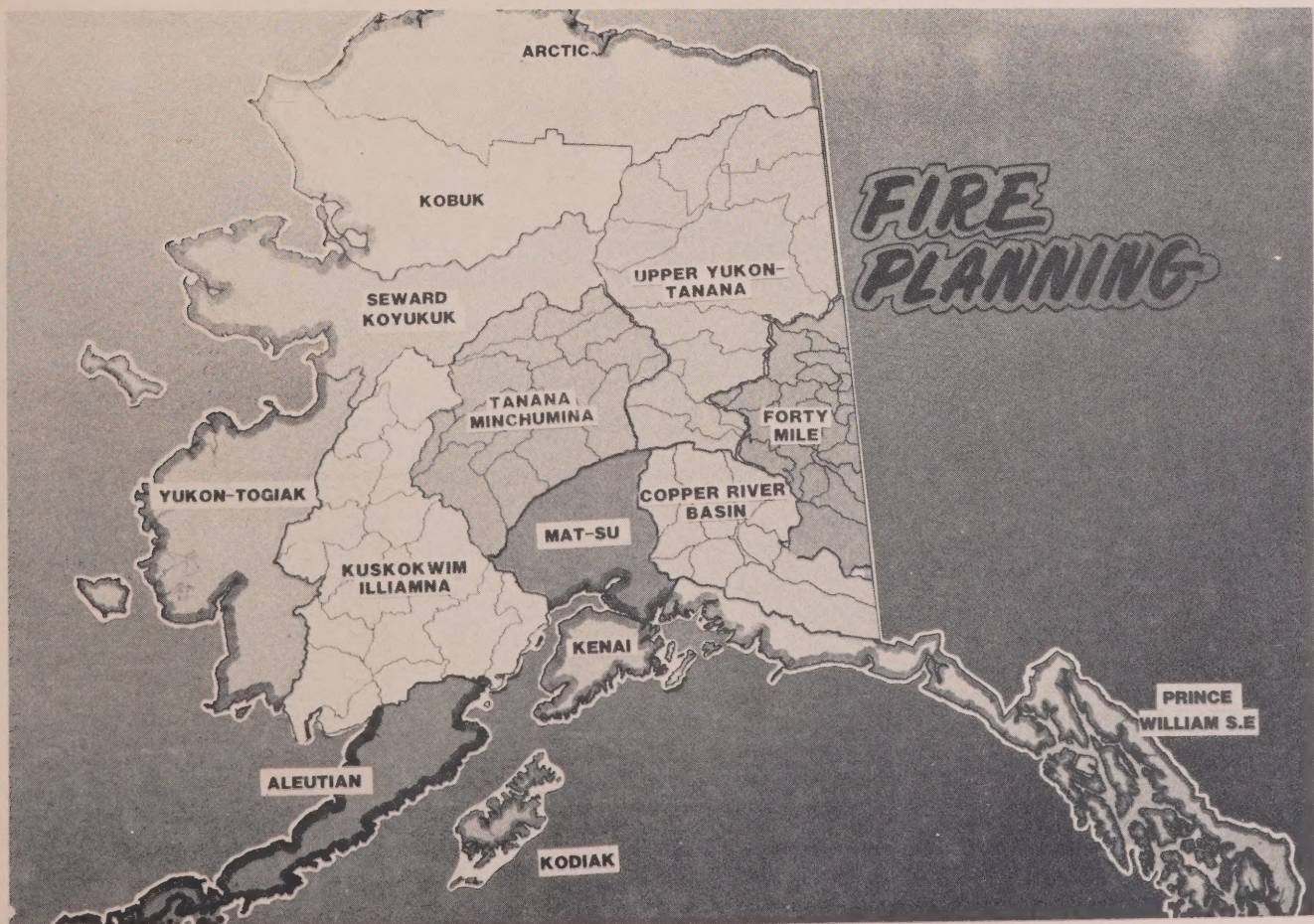
Within BLM, people from every resource area, the district, Alaska Fire Service, and the State Office have been involved in the fire planning effort. This is the first time fire planning has been done for so many millions of acres. The preliminary results of the planning have been good. By prioritizing the land the land manager has the final say on what will be done to the land he or she manages. In the past all fires were suppressed immediately regardless of the cost or effectiveness. Under the new plans some of the fires will be left burning.

Four fire plans went into effect during the 1983 fire season. A cost analysis was done on the 1983 Munson Creek

fire to determine the effectiveness of the new planning system. Traditionally, the fire would have received aggressive and continued suppression action until controlled. Under the new management plan the suppression costs saved on the fire have been estimated at \$1.2 million. In the Tanana-Minchumina planning area 17 fires were left to burn for an estimated savings of \$200,000.

Within the nine fire management plans complete so far, approximately one-fourth of the land has been placed under full protection, one-fourth modified protection, and one-fourth limited protection. The remainder of the land is not burnable.

As a result of the fire protection categories established within each fire plan, more fires will burn resulting in more smoke in certain areas. However, fire fighting personnel and equipment will be utilized more efficiently for the areas that need it most. As a consequence, fire suppression costs will be reduced and many natural resources that evolve under a fire regime will benefit.





# AFS Smokejumpers Are Ready For Action

"I've been smokejumping since 1971," says jumper Bob Quillin when asked how long he's been at it. Quillin, a smokejumper training supervisor, is just one of many jumpers who contribute to the expertise of the Alaska Fire Service's (AFS) highly mobile and cost-effective 93-man smokejumping unit. Due to the limited number of roads in Alaska, smokejumpers provide the mobility needed to get to fires.

According to smokejumper chief Mike Clarkson, "There was a wide variety of people when I came into the business in 1967 — lots of college kids, but in the last several years smokejumping has become a career profession. This adds lots of expertise and has been a real plus for the organization." Clarkson, who is fondly called "the king" by fellow smokejumpers, trained in Redmond, Ore., in 1965 and started jumping in Alaska in 1967. Clarkson is more tied to the office these days but still jumps four or five fires per summer. According to Clarkson, "I still like to keep my hand in the game. It allows me to keep on top of

what's going on."

Many of the jumpers have ten or more seasons of experience and over the years have acquired areas of specialization within the unit. Twelve of the jumpers are trained EMT IIs (Emergency Medical Technicians). During the spring, the EMTs train the rest of the smokejumpers in first aid and emergency care. The EMTs also provide rescue and emergency care capability for BLM personnel when needed. Other jumper specialties include rigging and repair of parachutes; paracargo, the packing and boxing of equipment to be parachuted in; fireline explosives; training smokejumpers in new techniques; and working in Operations keeping tabs on where everyone is during fire season.

Smokejumping was first introduced in 1959. The organization remained small through the 1960s and early 1970s. In 1974 an aircraft called a Volpar turboliner was introduced, and by 1976 a fleet of five Volpars helped make the smokejumpers highly mobile and fast. According to Quillin, "It normally takes the jumpers six minutes

to put on their uniforms, get into the airplane, and get the plane rolling." The plane carries up to eight smokejumpers, a spotter, and the pilot. The jumpers are dropped from the plane at 1,500 feet.

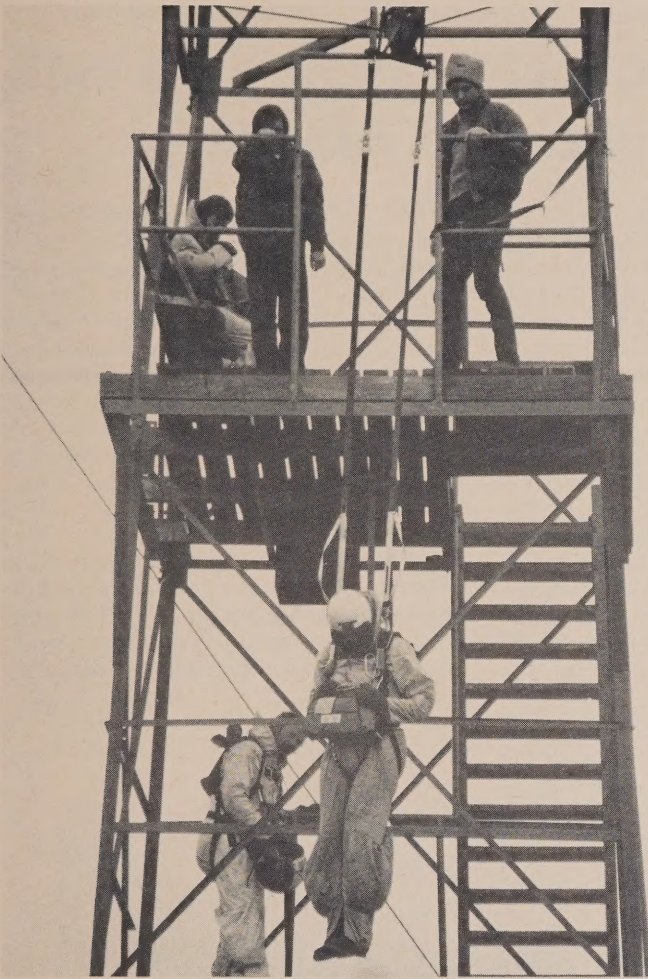
According to Clarkson, "The fire management plans in effect this summer will make it more complex to fight fires, but we may not have to call for as much backup help as we have in the past. Normally we rely a lot on U.S. Forest Service jumpers from the Lower 48." Twenty-five smokejumpers routinely come up from smokejumper bases in Redding, Calif., and McCall, Idaho, around June 1 for a six-week detail, after which AFS sends some of their smokejumpers south to help out in the Lower 48.

The comradery among the jumpers is often close. As one of the men stated, "When we're out there, we have to rely on each other for our lives." Although smokejumping is often dangerous and the physical training rigorous, the excitement draws the jumpers back year after year.



An eight-man team of jumpers boards a Volpar plane. "Get away time," which means from the time the fire call comes in to the time the plane is loaded and rolling, is usually about six minutes.

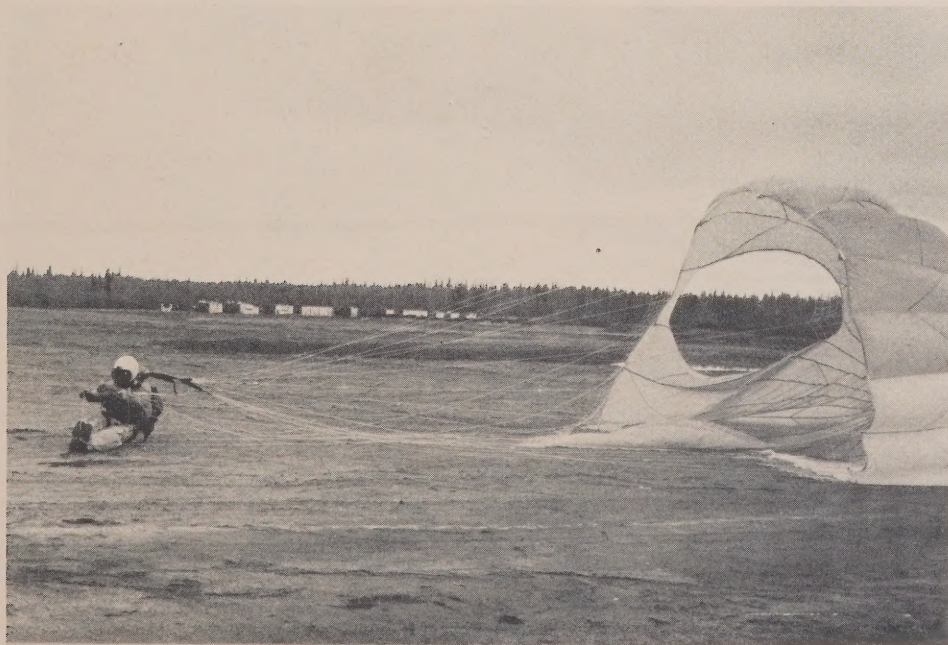




*A smokejumper hangs suspended from cables connected to the jumping tower as he listens to the training instructor tell him what is wrong with his parachute. The exercise is designed to help the jumper practice correcting parachute malfunctions.*



*In a simulation exercise designed to teach the smokejumper what to do if he gets stuck hanging in a tree or some other obstacle, the jumper is suspended in the air and has to remove himself from his parachute harness.*



*A safe landing!*



## The National Interagency Incident Management System Introduced To Alaska

by Joette Storm

The men from NIIMS...no, that's not the title of the latest Disney science fiction film, it refers to an acronym which stands for the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS).

A meeting was held in Anchorage recently to explain NIIMS which will be used in organizing the state's reaction to fires and other disasters.

NIIMS was developed as a result of the disastrous 1970 fire season in California in which 580,000 acres burned and 17 lives were lost in fire suppression.

Jim Whitson, Boise Fire Center

representative who introduced the system to the Alaska fire managers last month, explains that the analysis of the 1970 season led to the recognition that disaster agencies were hampered by communications and coordination problems. With special funding from Congress a project team worked to identify the best of the fire suppression organization and management systems across the nation and to combine them in one system to be used by all agencies.

NIIMS is a system which includes the following: a standard organization (Incident Command System), common communications, standard personnel qualifications and training, standard terminology, and common publications.

The NIIMS system allows independent emergency management agencies to work under a universal management umbrella.

One of the advantages of NIIMS is that agencies such as the Alaska Fire Service will be able to call upon personnel from many different agencies to assist in an emergency, knowing that those persons have been trained in common organizational standards, procedures, terminology, and communications.

Whitson and Jerry Monesmith of the Forest Service held a series of four meetings in Anchorage and Fairbanks to teach fire managers the first step in putting NIIMS in place in Alaska.



BLM has new pictures on display at Anchorage International Airport. The pictures, which focus on natural resource management on BLM lands, were installed early this spring. Stop by and see them the next time you are there!



## The Anchorage District Office Has A Winner

by Danielle Allen

"I thought the doctor would win," said Joette Storm in response to winning the Federal Employee of the Year Award for community service.

This award recognizes Storm's active involvement and membership in such non-profit organizations as the Board of Directors of the Susitna Girl Scouts Council, Trailside Discovery Camp, South Addition Community Council, Public Relations Society of America, and Holy Family Cathedral. She is a volunteer mediator with the Conflict Resolution Center, chairperson for the Anchorage Committee of Resource Education, and vice-president of Chugach Optional School.

But many accomplishments preceded this award to the Anchorage District's public affairs specialist. In 1971 Storm left the windy city of Chicago to pursue a new life in Alaska. Before joining the federal government in 1973 as a writer/editor with the Bureau of Land Management, she was an Anchorage Times reporter, information specialist for a local advertising agency, and managed her own public affairs business with her husband Gene.

Since 1974 Storm has served as the public information officer for the Anchorage District Office with responsibility for its public information and participation programs, budget preparation, environmental education program, and district publications. As federal women's program manager for the district from 1977 to 1979, she initiated its first upward mobility program. Also in 1977 she received an



Joette Storm

outstanding performance award and in 1980, an equal opportunity award. Recently she was selected to be included in the 1984 publication *OUTSTANDING YOUNG WOMEN IN AMERICA*.

Many articles written by Storm throughout the years have appeared in *READERS DIGEST*, *AMERICAN LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *ALASKA MAGAZINE*, *WE ALASKANS*, and the *NEW YORK TIMES*. She is viewed by her co-workers as the lady with the answers, and her "can do" attitude is an

asset to the district management team.

Storm says of her award, "It's nice to be appreciated and know that the people I work with thought enough of me to nominate me for employee of the year." She also adds, "Being involved in the community and working to maintain the good things about this city are important to me."

Despite her hectic schedule Storm does sneak in a few swims at the YMCA and enjoys occasional outings with her husband and nine-year-old daughter Nina.

## Massey Returns to Anchorage for Third Lecture

by Ed Bovy

Dr. Morris Massey returned to Anchorage on April 17 to deliver Part 3 of his lecture series on human behavior. One hundred BLM employees, selected in a random drawing from more than 160 applicants, attended the lecture at the Egan Center along with more than 300 people from the Anchorage area. The lecture was sponsored by the University of Alaska Anchorage.

Dr. Massey said that the United States is in a period of rapid change that will be completed by the mid-1990s as the "baby boomers" enter key positions in business and government. This

change will be as significant as other changes such as the Renaissance or the Industrial Revolution.

He also believes that we can see the future by projecting current general development trends; most national trends are first firmly established at the local level before being adopted nationally. For example, he said it is not a question of "if" but "when" a woman will be a United States presidential candidate.

Those who cannot respond and personally adapt to change in their own lives will be the equivalent of the

dinosaur — doomed to extinction with self-limited choices and a self-limited future. One key to personal survival is replacing "win-lose" situations with "win-win" situations in all aspects of your life.

Dr. Massey is a professor of marketing at the University of Colorado. He also heads Morris Massey Associates, a private consulting firm specializing in value programming analysis and seminars; and he is the author of *THE PEOPLE PUZZLE: UNDERSTANDING YOURSELF AND OTHERS*.



# Pay Administration — Overtime

by Don Pino

If you have ever worked overtime, you may have noticed that your rate of pay was different from some other employees that work next to you, especially if you're a Wage Grade (WG) employee and the other person is General Schedule (GS) or visa versa. In the federal government, compensation for overtime is regulated by two different laws: Title 5 United States Code (Title 5 USC) and Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). Both of these laws require different procedures in administering overtime for federal employees.

Under Title 5 USC, all GS employees are covered by the overtime provisions in this law. FLSA overtime provisions apply only to "non-exempt" employees that have been identified by the personnel office. Generally, this includes all nonsupervisory employees that are below the GS-9 level. Employees that are in technical

occupations such as Cartographic Technicians GS-1371, are an exception to this procedure. Wage Grade employees are only covered by FLSA, thus they have "non-exempt" status. "Exempt" employees under Title 5 USC include all employees at the GS-9 level and above that are managerial, supervisory, administrative, and professional.

It is the policy of BLM to authorize overtime only for situations in which work cannot be accomplished during the normal tour of duty with available staff. Before anyone can be paid for overtime, it must be officially ordered in advance by your supervisor.

Overtime may be paid to full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees for work in excess of eight hours a day (or 10 hours per day for those who work compressed work weeks) and for more than 40 hours per week.

If you work overtime, your supervisor

needs to consider organizational needs above individual employee needs (such as leave schedules, budget, etc.). You may want to be granted compensatory time off instead of payment for overtime. However, it may not be possible due to pending work schedules.

Since non-exempt GS employees are covered by both Title 5 USC and FLSA, they are entitled to the highest rate of pay that is allowable between these two laws. There are special situations in which overtime may be granted to employees. Because these pay regulations covering the above situations are very complex, you and your supervisor should consult with your servicing personnel office to see if your situation will qualify for overtime payment. Further information can be obtained from Don Pino, position classification specialist, in the Branch of Personnel.

## Rodriguez Takes It

By day she is a high-spirited clerk typist for the Anchorage District; by night she is the aggressive queen of racquetball.

Robin Rodriguez won her second regional racquetball tournament April 29 in Everett, Wash. She took top prize in the Women's Open and A (a combined category) and Women's 19 plus category. Women's Open and A category comprises the best players.

The 24-year-old Rodriguez has been playing racquetball for four years and isn't really that excited by her recent win.

"When I win the nationals, that will be a big deal," says Rodriguez.

She is currently playing two hours a night in preparation for the national competition to be held in Dallas, May 23-28, 1984.

Rodriguez is also a championship handball player.



Robin Rodriguez



## "WELCOME ABOARD" (April)

**Kenneth Franz**, Forestry Technician (Smokejumper), AFS  
**James Leo**, Computer Operator, AFS  
**Albert McCoy**, Electrician, FDO  
**Brian Lovett**, Forestry Technician (Smokejumper), AFS  
**Christopher Farinetti**, Forestry Technician (Smokejumper), AFS  
**Michael Berbey**, Warehouse Worker Leader, AFS  
**Gretchen Ahlrichs**, Clerk Typist, ASO Division of Operations  
**Brenda Walder**, Secretary, ASO Division of Operations  
**David Oswalt**, Forestry Technician, AFS  
**Vincenzo Mazzier**, Forestry Technician, AFS  
**John Kirk**, Forestry Technician, AFS  
**Thomas Johnson**, Fuel Distribution Systems Operator, AFS  
**Barbara Dahle**, Information Receptionist, FDO  
**Anne Burns**, Forestry Technician, AFS  
**George Steele**, Forestry Technician (Smokejumper), AFS  
**Patrick Davis**, Forestry Technician (Smokejumper), AFS  
**Eric Brundige**, Forestry Technician (Smokejumper), AFS  
**Michael August**, Forestry Technician (Smokejumper), AFS  
**Marsha Hunt**, Clerk Typist, ASO Division of Mineral Resources  
**Carla Cross**, Contact Representative, ASO Division of Cadastral Survey

## "MOVING ON" (April)

**Thomas Shearer**, Supervisory Forestry Technician (Smokejumper), AFS  
**John Carlson**, Cartographic Technician, ASO Division of Operations  
**Nona Bessette**, Cartographic Technician, ASO Division of Operations  
**Dale Ayers**, Student Trainee (Land Surveyor), ASO Division of Cadastral Survey  
**Dale Jackson**, Cartographic Technician, ASO Division of Cadastral Survey  
**Kathryn Dunagan**, Secretary, ASO Division of Mineral Resources  
**Margaret Isaacs**, Writer/Editor, ASO Public Affairs Staff  
**Kim Keaton**, Forestry Technician (Smokejumper), AFS

## PERSONAL NOTES

ASO BLMers **Dee Wittenberg** and **Gary Seitz** "Walked for Hope" on May 5. The 22-mile walkathon, which started at Turnagain and ended at Service High, was organized to raise money for Hope Cottages. Both BLMers limped the 22nd mile, finishing in eight hours. Together they raised almost \$400.

ASO employees celebrated **Jack Rae's** impending retirement with a potluck at the American Legion Hall May 4. Rae, a district warehouseman, has been with the government for 30 years.

James Havens, son of **Robbie Havens** in the ASO Public Room, recently won the grades 10-12 division of SOHIO's art competition celebrating Alaska's 25th anniversary. The theme of the competition was "What Alaska means to me". Winners in each division and one parent were flown to Juneau to meet Governor Sheffield, have lunch and a tour at the governor's mansion, be presented to the legislature, and tour Juneau and the State Capitol Building.

Wedding bells for **Peggy Chappel**, FDO purchasing agent, who married Greg Lucas April 28, and for **Jack Mellor**, Natural Resource Specialist with FDO's Arctic Resource Area, who married Morna Serfert April 27.

**Ray Bonnell**, FDO Writer/Editor, received the Don R. Davis Historical Writing Award from the University of Alaska School of Journalism and Broadcasting for his work on a book about the Matanuska Valley Colonization Project.

**Bud Sweet**, FDO Training Officer, was elected to be the District Governor for District 49B of Lions International. **Dick Early**, FDO Supervisory Supply Specialist, was elected Deputy District Governor for the North Central Region of District 49B of Lions International.

## RETIREES

*Here's some more news from our retirees...*

### Stanford J. Stowell

P.O. Box 146, Severance, NY 12872

"Since leaving BLM I have been enjoying life on a small farm where I was born in the Adirondack Mountains of New York. My farming activities cover only areas that 'put meat and potatoes on the table'. I have reestablished my interest in the apiaries field.

"My big projects are the updating of my father's genealogical history and the researching and writing of my mother's genealogical history. I have been quite successful so far in my mother's history, going back to the year 1719; but my mother's stepmother and two children have been missing from Crown Point, N.Y., since 1923. (May Marguerite Ranne Miner and Charlton W. & Mari Esther Miner). Anyone ever seen these names?

"Have been enjoying the hunting and fishing that the Adirondack Mountains offer. Last but not least, a big hello to all the people I know in the Alaska BLM."

### John Bowman

Box 958, Eagle River, AK 99577

"Since retirement I have been traveling. In 1983 I went to Germany, France, England, and Scotland. In January 1984 I went to Australia and New Zealand."

### Louis Malnarick

2611 Strawberry Rd., Anchorage, AK 99502

"I've been working part-time in my business (BIG LOU'S Pest Control) but mostly being a man of leisure."

### Carl Jeglum

2256 Jack St., Fairbanks, AK 99701

"I've been enjoying the changes and challenges. I started off with two months in Scandanavia, then returned to start work at a local lumber yard, Independent Lumber. (I used to make timber sales as a BLM forester, with the lumber ending up there.) I work with villages helping them design community buildings. It turns out private industry seems to like people who have shown the ability to perform 'faithfully' and 'dependably' like government retirees. I know Alaska, the villages, and bush logistics which is also a real selling point.

"My wife Dorothy still substitute teaches some and is a merchandiser for a west coast grocery firm. We still live in the same house and intend to in the future. We welcome our friends to drop in and visit (if you can catch us!). The coffee pot's on! either here or at our cabin in Central."



continued from page 11

### Woody Borsvold

Rt. 1 Box 67C, Cataldo, ID 83810

"My wife and I bought a hardware store (Western Auto) in Kellogg, Idaho, and we have been involved with running the store since 1981. We enjoy it very much, and it sure keeps us out of mischief. We still find time, of course, to engage in the fabulous fishing to be had in northern Idaho. We also travel frequently on both business and pleasure trips. Our four daughters have all left the coop and are scattered from Africa to Japan."

### Floyd Brooks

1013 E. Dimond #237, Anchorage, AK 99502

"Since retirement I worked a year for the State of Alaska, toured Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland and have spent three months in Oregon."

### Elaine Todd

3701 - Eureka, Sp 42B, Anchorage, AK 99503

"I have been enjoying my retirement by vacationing in both Hawaii and the west coast from Long Beach, Calif., to Seattle, Wash., via Oakland, Calif., and Albany, Ore."

### Hyatt Hobart

1344 W. 11th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99501

"Since leaving BLM I stayed in Anchorage and have been assisting volunteer programs in the community schools, community councils, and helping with senior programs."

### Don Yingst

12012 Ginger Creek Dr., Boise, ID 83704

"Since retirement I built a house, put in a yard, and traveled a little. We have a big studio, and I paint almost everyday. I'm happy to be my own boss. Hardly any red tape!! Retirement is great! No fuss, no meetings, unless I choose to go. Stop and see us sometime or call if you're in Boise."

### Richard Tindall

6821 Sherwood Ave., Anchorage, AK 99504

"I've been doing some forestry consultant work and some photography (just a hobby). Most of my 'spare time,' however, has been spent as a representative with American Professional Marketing, Inc., a multimillion dollar company, with two product lines. One product emphasizes engine performance/preventative maintenance and the other, nutrition (based on bee pollen). The philosophy is nearly everyone owns a vehicle, and everyone has to eat! Working with APMI is interesting, to say the least. The products have a tremendous future here in Alaska, so Marge and I will be staying for awhile."

### Burton Silcock

5902 View Dr., Meridian, ID 83642

"I've been doing volunteer Boy Scout work. I traveled to Australia, New Zealand, and Mexico; ocean-fished in Mexico and Washington; done some river running in Utah and Idaho; been skiing, hunting, gardening, tree farming, and horseback riding; and enjoying life and having fun."

### Doris Rhodes

3009 Dawson St., Anchorage, AK 99503

"I've been keeping busy enjoying Alaska, spending time at our Willow cabin, making quilts, and doing tourist lectures at the Anchorage museum. I'm enjoying retirement and traveling. We recently made a three-month, once in a lifetime trip to Australia and New Zealand to see a pen pal I've written to for more than 30 years. While there we toured Ayers Rock, Alice Springs, Cairns, the Barrier Reef, Sydney, Canbenna, Adelaide and on and on. The three weeks in New Zealand were enough to see both islands and to see Dave Johnston from Talkeetna, as we just happened to be at Mt. Cook, New Zealand, the same day. Regards to the BLMers who know me."

### Jerry Wickstrom

1009 E. 26th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99508

"I've formed my own business, Baystream Import-Export. I've traveled to the Orient (Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Thailand, and Singapore). The business is still in the formulating stage, but many contacts have been made and opportunities examined. In addition I have studied for and obtained a state real estate license and am now associated with ERA Bowden on a contract basis. In between times I took my boy Justin on his first caribou hunt, did considerable maintenance on business property in Anchorage and Fairbanks, and expanded investments in Fairbanks and elsewhere. In short I have had time to do my own thing since my resignation last May."

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